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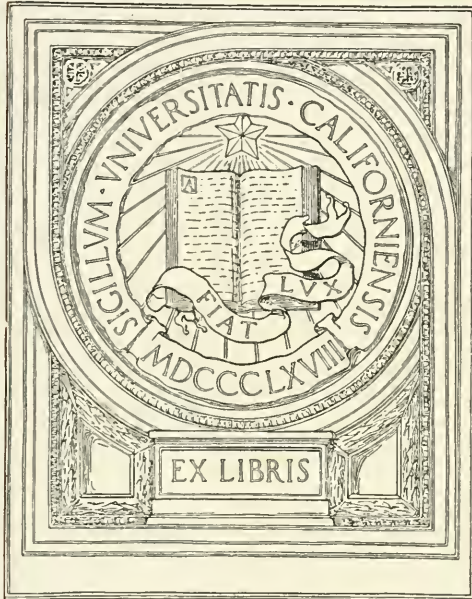
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Recent Mexican Study Of The
Native Languages Of Mexico

By
Frederick Starr

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BULLETIN IV

**Recent Mexican Study of the Native
Languages of Mexico**

By

FREDERICK STARR

CHICAGO

The University of Chicago Press

1900



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RECENT MEXICAN STUDY OF THE NATIVE LANGUAGES OF MEXICO.

Everyone is more or less familiar with the fact that there are many old books printed in Aztec and the other native languages of Mexico. Some of the oldest and rarest of American prints are among these. In 1866 the eminent José Garcia Icazbalceta, so careful as an historian and so diligent as a bibliographer, prepared a preliminary work upon these curious books under the title, *Apuntes para un catalogo de escritores en lenguas indigenas de America* (Notes for a catalogue of writers in the native languages of America). The work is the rarest of Icazbalceta's publications; preliminary to a fuller treatment and a help to special students, it can hardly be said to have been issued to the public. No copies were sold. The author says in his preface: "But it has not, on this account, lost its original character. The sixty examples which I have printed with my own hands are no more than so many other copies of the manuscript. None will be sold because proof-sheets ought not to be placed on sale; all will be distributed to whoever can improve the work, enriching it with additions. Persons who find themselves in such a position and who care for a copy may direct themselves to me or to Messrs. Trübner & Co., in London."¹ In this catalogue Icazbalceta enumerates and describes two hundred and fourteen works, most of which are printed books in or upon Mexican languages.

Few persons, however, are aware that books are still printed in Mexican languages. Nor are our students generally acquainted with, or appreciative of, the study that is being given by Mexican students to these languages. While my own work in Mexico has but lightly touched upon linguistics, it has placed me in a position to learn something of this work and the workers, and to appreciate

¹ This catalogue was republished in 1898 in the collected works of Icazbalceta: *Biblioteca de Autores Mexicanos*. Vol. XVIII.

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that there is a real, if not large, present literature in native Mexican tongues. It has seemed that a list of such writings would be of bibliographic and ethnographic interest. I have been the more willing to undertake the presentation of such a list because many of these books or papers are published in remote towns and are little likely to reach the student unless he looks for them, knowing just what he seeks. The list must be far from complete; no one realizes this more keenly than the author, who will gladly receive corrections and additions.

Books mentioned by Icazbalceta are omitted from this list unless, for some reason, their inclusion is necessary for the proper explanation of some other item in the list. Books in Maya, published in Yucatan, or in other parts of Mexico, are not included, as recent Maya literature is so extensive as to demand separate treatment. Articles printed in periodicals or papers read before learned societies, however important, are not included unless also printed independently. Most of the works mentioned are in my own collection; a few I have not seen, but copy the description from the catalogues of Nicolas Leon or W. W. Blake. Where these descriptions are so taken the name of the authority is given in brackets.

It is not easy to satisfactorily classify this material. Three rather poorly defined divisions are recognized:

- I. Ancient works, which have remained in ms. or have become rare in printed form, which have recently been printed for the use of students.
- II. Works presenting the results of linguistic study by modern students.
- III. Writings in, or upon, the native languages printed for practical ends and usually for native use.

I. Recently published ancient manuscripts or re-publications of old works.

1. **Baptista de Lagunas; Juan.** *Arte¹ y Diccionario Tarascos.* Tarascan Grammar and Dictionary. (Mexico: 1574.) Reprinted by Dr. Nicolas Leon. Morelia: 1890. 4°.
2. **Basalenque; Diego.** *Arte de la lengua Tarasca* (1714). Grammar of the Tarascan language. Reprinted, Mexico:

¹ The word *arte* so common in this list is translated grammar: it means more. It is not merely a grammar, but a practical manual of the language. The Spanish word *gramatica* is properly translated grammar.

1886. 4°. pp. xxxv, 87. From 1885 to 1889 the Mexican government, through the Department of Fomento, of which at the time Carlos Pacheco was Minister, printed a considerable number of works, in uniform style, treating of the native languages. Most were reprints, but some were original or before unpublished works. The editorship of the series was in the hands of Dr. Antonio Peñafiel. To this series belong Nos. 2, 8, 11, 14, 41, 46, 72.

3. **Cordoba; Juan de.** *Arte del idioma Zapoteca* (1578). Grammar of the Zapotec language. Reprinted by Dr. Nicolas Leon. Morelia: 1886. 8°. pp. 79 and 224. This is reprinted from the only entire copy known at the time of the re-impression.
4. **Esopo; Fabulas de Esopo en idioma Mexicano publicadas por el Dr. Peñafiel.** Fables of Æsop in the Aztec language, published by Dr. Peñafiel. Mexico: 1895. 8°. pp. 37. The ms. from which these fables of Æsop are printed is preserved in the National Museum of Mexico and is believed to have been written by Father Sahagun in the sixteenth century. Leon says but fifty copies of this were printed; a statement which seems hardly probable. It was printed in honor of the meeting of the Eleventh Congress of Americanists held at Mexico in 1895.
5. **Gilberti; Maturino.** *Arte de la lengua Tarasca ó de Michoacan* (1558). Grammar of the Tarascan language, or that of Michoacan. Reprinted by Dr. Nicolas Leon. Mexico: 1898. Large 4°. pp. 344, 6. A remarkable piece of work; the title and text are printed on maguey paper made expressly; the title and first six pages are facsimile. Only one hundred



NICOLAS LEON

copies of this large edition were printed. Dr. Leon is an indefatigable worker in Mexican linguistics, history, and bibliography. He is the author of quite two score original works and the editor of many others. See also Nos. 1, 3, 27, 55.

6. **Gilberti; Maturino.** *Un manuscrito Tarasco del siglo XVI.* A Tarascan manuscript of the Sixteenth Century. 8°. pp. 16. Mexico: 1888. This pretty manuscript was discovered by Plancarte and was printed in phototype facsimile by the house of Abadiano. Though unsigned, there can be little doubt that it is the work of Gilberti. It is a sermon on the text, "And to thee will I give the keys of heaven." The edition was limited; twenty copies were in a special antique paper.
7. **Gonzales; Diego.** *Arte de la lengua Cahita.* . . . Grammar of the Cahita language. Published by E. Buelna. Mexico: 1890. 8°. pp. 63 unnumbered, 264. The book is reprinted from an old anonymous work believed to have been written by Father Diego Gonzales, a Jesuit missionary priest. Buelna supplies a valuable introduction, notes, and brief dictionary. For other works due to Buelna see Nos. 10, 21.
8. **Gramatica de la lengua Zapoteca por un autor anonimo** (1823). Grammar of the Zapotec language by an anonymous author. Published by Antonio Peñafiel. Mexico: 1887. 4°. pp. lvii, 159.
9. **Guerra; Joan.** *Arte de la lengua Mexicana segun la acostumbran hablar los Indios en todo el Obispado de Guadalajara* . . . (1692). Grammar of the Aztec language as the Indians in all the bishopric of Guadalajara are accustomed to speak it. Guadalajara: 1900. 8°. pp. 98. Reprinted by Alberto Santoscoy.
10. **Luces del Otomi, ó Gramatica del idioma que hablan los indios Otomies** . . . *por un Padre de la Compañia de Jesus.* Information upon the Otomi, or Grammar of the language spoken by the Otomi Indians, by a Jesuit priest. Mexico: 1893. 8°. pp. 303. Published by the care of E. Buelna.
11. **Olmos; Andres de.** *Arte para aprender la lengua Mexicana* (1547). Grammar for learning the Aztec language. Mexico: 1885. 4°. pp. 125. This work by Father Olmos

remained in manuscript for more than three hundred years; it was first printed at Paris, in 1875.

12. **Quintana; Augustin de la.** *Arte de la lengua Mixe* (1729). Grammar of the Mixe language. Reprinted by Francisco Belmar. Oaxaca: 1891. There were but sixty copies of this reprint of a rare work; it was never placed on sale and is now scarce.
13. **Reyes; Gaspar de los.** *Gramática de las lenguas Zapoteca serrana y Zapoteca del valle . . .* (1700). Grammar of the mountain Zapotec and valley Zapotec languages. Reprinted by Francisco Belmar. Oaxaca: 1891. 8°. pp. 100. Five hundred copies of this reprint were issued.
14. **Rincon; Antonio S. J. de.** *Arte mexicana, Gramatica y Vocabulario* (1595). Aztec manual, grammar, and vocabulary. Reprinted by Antonio Peñafiel. Mexico: 1885. Brinton considered this one of the most important of the Aztec *Artes*—both because it exhibits an early stage of the language and its author was of Indian parentage, descended from the old Texcocan rulers.
15. **Salazar; Manuel de los Santos.** *Colloquio Ynquenino quina xili yn Tlaçomaquiz quauhnepanolli Santta Cruz in tlac mic-nopil-huiani S. Elena.* Colloquy . . . Mexico: 1890. 4°. pp. 50. This was published, from the seventeenth century ms. with a Spanish translation, by Francisco del Paso y Troncoso, in a small but elegant edition of fifty copies, which were not put on sale. (Leon.)
16. **Vocabulario Castellano-Zapoteco.** Spanish-Zapotec Vocabulary. Published by the Junta Columbina. Mexico: 1893. 4°. pp. v, 222. This before unpublished work was printed by the committee appointed by the Mexican government to prepare some permanent and tangible result of the celebration of America's quadricentennial. They printed, in addition to this eighteenth-century document, several important picture-writing manuscripts in facsimile, beautiful figures of rare antiquities, etc.

II. Linguistic studies by modern workers.

17. **Belmar; Francisco.** *Cartilla del Idioma Zapoteco serrano.* Primer of the mountain Zapotec language. Oaxaca: 1890. 16°. pp. 30. Mr. Belmar is a lawyer connected with the

state government of Oaxaca. He early became interested in the native languages of the state and has made several careful studies of them in the field. Besides his original investigations he has reprinted those of others: *c. g.*, Nos. 12, 13. Several of his smaller works have been printed by the author himself on his own press.

18. **Belmar; Francisco.** *Lenguas indigenas del Estado de Oaxaca: Ensayo sobre la lengua Trike.* Native languages of the state of Oaxaca: Essay upon the Triqui language. Oaxaca: 1897. 16°. pp. 54. This is the only work printed upon a language which is spoken in five (Belmar erroneously names six) small Indian towns in the districts of Tlaxiaco and Juxtlahuaca. Until Belmar published this work Orozco y Berra's erroneous location of the Triqui area was accepted by students; the towns mentioned by him as Triqui, near Tehuantepec, are really Chontal.

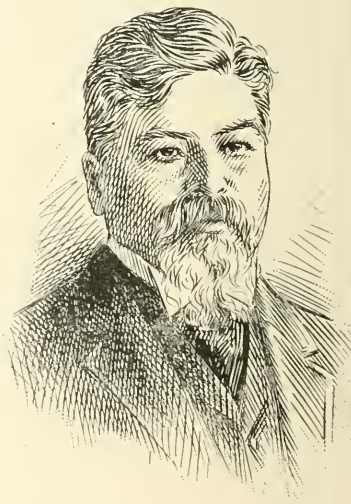


FRANCISCO BELMAR

19. **Belmar; Francisco.** *Ligero estudio sobre la lengua Mazateca.* Slight study of the Mazatec language. Oaxaca: 1892. 8°. pp. 135. Though modestly named, this—the only published work on the language—is a serious and important production.
20. **Belmar; Francisco.** Has a work in press at the present time upon the Chocho language—also called the Popoloco, Tlapaneca, Teca Pupuluca, and anciently the Tope. It is doubtful whether this synonymy will hold.
21. **Buelna; Eustaquio.** *Peregrinacion de los Aztecas y nombres geograficos indigenas de Sinaloa.* Wanderings of the Aztecs and native indigenous geographical names of Sinaloa. Mexico: 1887. pp. 136. This work has gone through two editions; it is illustrated with hieroglyphic illustrations.

22. **Coleccion Polidiomica Mexicana que contiene la Oracion Dominical vertida en cincuenta y dos idiomas indigenas de aquella República.** Mexican poly-lingual collection, containing the Lord's Prayer, translated into fifty-two languages native to that republic. Mexico: 1860. 4°. pp. vii, 52. The title sufficiently describes this curious work, which was published by the Mexican Society of Geography and Statistics. The book is already quite rare.
23. **Ferraz; J. E.** *Nahuatlismos de Costa Rica; ensayo lexicográfico acerca de las voces mexicanas que se hallan en el habla corriente de la costa-ricenses.* Nahuatlisms of Costa Rica; lexicographic essay upon the Aztec words which are found in the current language of the Costa Ricans. San José de Costa Rica: 1892. 4°. (Leon.)
24. **Gonzales; Pedro.** *Etimologia de algunos nombres geográficos . . . del Estado de Guanajuato.* Etymology of some geographical names . . . of the state of Guanajuato. Salamanca: 1893. 8°. pp. 192. The work was published by the author and breaks off abruptly. The first fourteen pages are devoted to analyses of place-names arranged by districts; the balance to historic and descriptive notes relative to these places.
25. **Gracida; M. M.** *Catalogo etimologico de los nombres de los pueblos, haciendas y ranchos del Estado de Oaxaca.* Etymological catalogue of the names of the towns, haciendas, and ranches of the state of Oaxaca. Oaxaca: 1883. The place-names of Oaxaca are mostly Indian, largely Aztec. Like Indian place-names generally they are compound words and descriptive. Their analysis is interesting and instructive, and throws light upon the processes of thought and language formation. Such studies as this are in high favor, and many have been printed. See Nos. 21, 24, 26, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 36, 40, 41.
26. **Herrera y Perez.** According to Olaguibel, this author has written upon the *onomatologia* of Tlahuac, Xochimilco. (In No. 30, p. 4.)
27. **Leon; Nicolas.** *Silabario del Idioma Tarasco ó de Michoacan.* Syllable book of the Tarascan or the language of Michoacan. Morelia: 1886. 8°. This little book is now rare.

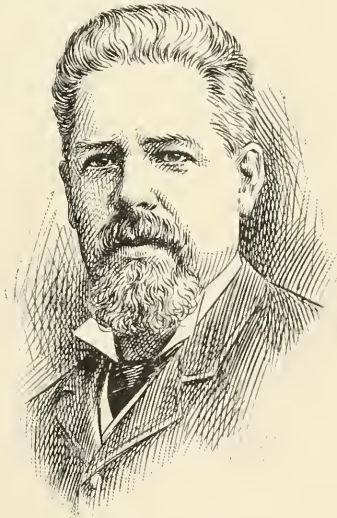
28. **Mendoza; Eufemio.** *Apuntes para un Catalogo razonado de las palabras Mexicanas introducidas al Castellano.* Data for a systematic catalogue of Aztec words introduced into Spanish. Mexico: 1872. Hundreds of Aztec words have been incorporated into Mexican Spanish. (A few, such as coyotl, tomatl, chocolatl, have entered our English speech.) This curious and interesting study was published by the Mexican Society of Geography and Statistics. Of it Blake says: "Highly esteemed for the accuracy of its information."
29. **Olaguibel; Manuel de.** *La Ciudad de Mexico y el Distrito Federal; Toponimia Azteca.* The City of Mexico and the Federal District; Aztec toponymy. Toluca: 1898. Sq. 8°. pp. 121, and map. A study of the etymology of the Indian place-names and their location in the Valley of Mexico. The map aims to represent the limits and subdivisions of the ancient city. Mr. Olaguibel is a magistrate; he has done scientific and literary work—especially in Aztec etymology and the bibliography of Mexican science; he is a member of various national and foreign learned societies.
30. **Olaguibel; Manuel de.** *Onomatologia del Estado de Mexico.* Study of the names of places in the state of Mexico. Toluca: 1893. 4°. pp. 210. This study includes names in four languages—Aztec, Otomi, Mazahua, and Tarascan.
31. **Peñafiel; Antonio.** *Nombres geográficos de Mexico.* Geographical names of Mexico. Mexico: 1885. 4°. pp. 264, with atlas of xxxix colored plates. This highly important work is at once a study of etymologies and hieroglyphs. The author takes the list of tribute towns, represented hieroglyphically in the *Codex Mendoza*. He



ANTONIO PEÑAFIEL

studies the character, analyzing it and comparing it with the significance of the name as shown by its etymology. The names are all Aztec.

32. **Peñafiel; Antonio.** Dr. Peñafiel is now publishing a more general study; in character like the preceding, it covers a wider field, going beyond the Aztec names: the illustrations are much finer, being colored by hand. Dr. Peñafiel is director of the Statistical Bureau of the Mexican government. He is deeply interested in the national history and archæology. He has published valuable works in archæology, has edited facsimile reproductions of picture-manuscripts, and has done work in the linguistic field. See also No. 2.
33. **Poma; Cesare.** *De los periodicos escritos en lenguas indigenas de America.* Of the periodical publications written in native American languages. Mexico: 1895. 8°. pp. 4. This paper was read before the Eleventh Congress of Americanists at Mexico in 1895; a few copies were printed separate from the Proceedings. Little is said of Mexican publications, and the list would surely be greatly extended by a careful study.
34. **Reyes; Vicente.** Olaguibel (No. 30, p. 4) refers to a study of the place-names of the state of Guerrero prepared by this author.
35. **Robelo; Cecilio A.** *Vocabulario comparativo Castellano y Nahuatl.* Comparative vocabulary, Spanish and Aztec. Cuernavaca: 1889. 8°. pp. ii, 75. Mr. Robelo is a magistrate, who is deeply interested in national history and antiquities, regarding both of which he has printed studies. His linguistic investigations are of importance. He is able to pronounce discourses in Aztec. Such an one, delivered September



CECILIO A. ROBELO

30. 1889, has been printed in a little work, *Album de Morelos*.

36. **Robelo; Cecilio A.** *Nombres geográficos mexicanos del Estado de Morelos*. Aztec geographical names of the state of Morelos. Cuernavaca: 1887. 8°. pp. 85. One of the best books of this class.
37. **Robelo; Cecilio A.** *Nombres de los Reyes de México*. Names of the kings of Mexico. Cuernavaca: 1892. 8°. pp. 20. An interesting study of the etymology and hieroglyphic representation of the nine names of the Aztec rulers.
38. **Rosa; Agustín de la.** *Analysis gramatical de algunos textos Mexicanos*. Grammatical analysis of certain Aztec texts. Guadalajara: 1871. 8°. pp. 98. One of the most important aids to the student of Aztec ever prepared. Father de la Rosa is a teacher of Spanish grammar and Aztec in the Seminary of Guadalajara. In 1899 he had a class of sixty boys and young men who recited three times a week in Aztec. This book was prepared for class use. The Lord's Prayer and four other religious texts are copied from the Aztec of Paredes. They are carefully analyzed, the grammatical form, relation, and meaning of each word being given. The different texts have also been separately issued, and, even in the collected series, are separately page-numbered.



AGUSTIN DE LA ROSA

39. **Rosa; Agustín de la.** *Estudio de la filosofía y riqueza de la lengua Mexicana*. Study of the philosophy and richness of the Aztec language. Guadalajara: 1889. 8°. pp. 115. An earlier edition, dated 1887, has but ninety-four pages. A selection from this was printed under another title in 1891. 16°. pp. 48. (Leon.) The work is highly

interesting and suggestive ; it is the well-supported claim, by an ardent admirer, that the Aztec is comparable, in its philosophy and wealth, to the Greek and Latin.

40. **Rosa ; Agustin de la.** *Explicacion de algunos de los nombres de la lengua Mexicana.* Explanation of some Aztec names. Guadalajara: 1897. 12°. pp. 28. This is a slightly enlarged, second, edition of a tract printed for use in public schools. The system of analysis of the names—mostly geographical, though some are of persons, animals, and plants—is so ingenious and satisfactory that we have translated and printed the first edition of this tract into English, for the use of our class in Mexican ethnography.
41. **Rovirosa ; José N.** *Nombres geográficos del Estado de Tabasco.* Geographic names of the state of Tabasco. Mexico: 1888. 4°. pp. 36. See No. 2. Five languages are spoken in the state of Tabasco, but most of its place-names are Aztec. A few represent the other languages—Chontal, Zoque, Ahualulco, and Maya.
42. **Sanchez ; José Maria.** *La lengua Tzotzil en Chiapas: Explicaciones gramaticales dogmaticas e instructivas para los sacerdotes católicos y toda clase de personas.* The Tzotzil language in Chiapas; explanations, grammatical, dogmatic, and instructive, for Catholic priests and every class of persons. San Cristobal: 1895. 8°. pp. 95. The author is a priest, who has made diligent study of the languages of his parish.
43. **Sanchez ; José Maria.** *Gramática de la lengua Zoque.* Grammar of the Zoque language. Mexico: 1877. 8°. pp. 95.
44. **Torres ; M.** *Estudios gramaticales sobre el Nahuatl.* Grammatical studies upon the Aztec. Leon: 1887. pp. 104. (Leon.)

III. Books in or upon the native languages for practical use—usually of the natives.

45. **Angeles ; Manuel Valentin.** *Brevísima explicación de los principales misterios de nuestra Santa Religión Católica en lengua Mexicana.* Very brief explanation of the principal mysteries of our holy Catholic religion in the Aztec

- language. Tepotztlan: 1883. 8°. pp. 21. Printed in a practically Indian town, for native use. (Blake.)
46. **Alejandre; Marcelo.** *Cartilla Huasteca con su gramática, diccionario y varias reglas para aprender el idioma.* Huastecan primer, with its grammar, dictionary, and various rules for learning the language. Mexico: 1890. 4°. pp. 179. The author was an Indian, and the book was published by the national government. See No. 2.
47. **Arenas; Pedro de.** *Vocabulario Manual de las lenguas Castellana y Mexicana.* Word-book of the Spanish and Aztec languages. Puebla: 1887. 16°. pp. 81. This little manual seems never to lose its popularity. It was first printed in the seventeenth century. There are both dated and undated editions. Of dated editions printed in Mexico there are at least those of 1683, 1690, 1728, 1753. It has been printed at Puebla in the years 1793, 1831, 1837, 1887. An edition was printed at Paris in 1862. The edition of 1887 is commonly on sale and goes chiefly to Indian purchasers.
48. **Caballero; Dario Julio.** *Gramática del Idioma Mexicana segun el sistema de Ollendorf.* Grammar of the Aztec language after the Ollendorf system. Mexico: 1880. 8°. pp. 212 and vocabulary. The book was written to assist the educated class in Mexico to gain a knowledge of "this elegant tongue," that they might converse with the Indians in their own language and so impart culture to, and elevate, them.
49. **Catecismo de la Doctrina Cristiana en la lengua Mixteca . . . por un Mixteco.** Catechism of the Christian Doctrine in the Mixtec language . . . by a Mixtec. Puebla: 1899. 16°. pp. 47. This is probably the latest book of its class—a class that has been appearing continuously since the middle of the sixteenth century. It is intended simply for Indian use.
50. **Chimalpopoca; Faustino.** *El Centavo de Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe.* The Centavo of Our Lady of Guadalupe. Mexico: 1869. 8°. pp. 6. The most celebrated shrine in Mexico is that of Guadalupe; it is especially dear to the Indians. In 1869 the church was running behind in its receipts, and a movement was organized by the

Sociedad Católica to raise money for the sanctuary by voluntary offerings of one centavo monthly. Circulars explaining the plan were widely distributed among the Spanish-speaking population. A translation of this appeal was made by Faustino Chimalpopoca, himself an Indian, descendant of a famous ancient family, and a man of scholarly attainments, into Aztec for distribution to the Indians.

51. **Chimalpopoca; Faustino.** *Epitome ó modo fácil de aprender el idioma Nahuatl ó lengua Mexicana.* Epitome or easy mode of learning the Nahuatl or Aztec language. Mexico: 1869. 8°. pp. 124.
52. **Cronista de Mexico:** for June 13, 1864. It is a special issue of the periodical *The Mexican Chronicle*, printed in honor of Maximilian's elevation to the imperial throne. It is printed in Spanish and Aztec, in blue ink.—**Revista de Mexico:** No. 33 of Vol. IV, 1890, of the periodical *Review of Mexico*, was a special number, commemorative of the torture of Quauhtemotzin, eleventh and last of the Aztec rulers; it contains some Aztec matter. See Poma: No. 33.
53. **El Liliputiense.** The Lilliputian. This was a small newspaper, printed partly in Aztec, which was published for a time at Tepoztlan, in the state of Morelos. See Poma: No. 33.
54. **Purepe.** This little journal ran through but three issues in November and December, 1882. It was published in Tarascan, at Quiroga, Michoacan, and was conducted by Nicolas Leon and a Tarascan Indian named Juan B. Tapia. It is extremely rare; Dr. Leon himself does not possess a copy. See Poma: No. 33.
55. **Dos Invitaciones en lengua Tarasca:** Two invitations in the Tarascan language. 1887, 1888. These are mentioned in Leon's catalogue, where one is said to be in verse; the other is a translation of San Bernardo's *Memorare*.
56. **El Evangelio de San Lucas, del Latin al Mexicano ó mejor Nahuatl.** The gospel of St. Luke, from Latin into Aztec or better Nahuatl. London: 1883. 12°. pp. 139. This is mentioned by Icazbalceta, who says: "I do not know

who is the author of this translation or what confidence it merits." It is introduced here because No. 75, printed in Mexico, is copied literally from it.

57. **Galicía; Faustino Chimalpopoca.** *Silabario de idioma Mexicano.* Syllable-book of the Aztec language. Mexico: 1849. 12°. Several editions have appeared; the fifth, in 1892, has pp. 32. It is commonly on sale. The author was professor of Aztec in the University of Mexico.
58. **Gastelu; Antonio Vasquez.** ("King of Figueroa.") *Catecismo breve que precisamente debe saber el Cristiano.* Short catechism of exactly what the Christian ought to know. The first edition of this popular catechism appeared at Puebla in 1733. It has been repeatedly reprinted. Among recent editions falling within our scope are: Puebla, 1860; Orizaba, 1865; and Orizaba, 1888. All are in 16°, of few pages.
59. **Lorenzana; Serapio de.** *Un Interprete Huasteco.* A Huastecan phrase-book. Mexico: 1896. 16°. pp. 43. This little work was published as a handy manual for travelers and others who need practical knowledge of common phrases.
60. **Memorandum acerca de la inauguración solemne del monumento erigido en honor de Cuauhtemoc en la calzada de la Reforma de la Ciudad de Mexico.** Souvenir of the public dedication of the monument erected in honor of Cuauhtemoc in the Paseo de la Reforma of the City of Mexico. This contains an Aztec discourse pronounced by the eminent scholar Francisco del Paso y Troncoso.
61. **Molina; Arcadio G.** *El Jasmín del Istmo: Principios generales para aprender á leer, escribir y hablar la lengua Zapoteca.* The Jasmine of the Isthmus: Gen-



ARCADIO G. MOLINA

- eral principles for learning to read, write, and speak the Zapotec language. Oaxaca: 1892. 16°. pp. 175. The author, a Zapotec Indian, lives at San Blas. The dialect of San Blas differs from that of Tehuantepec, though the two municipalities join and their governmental town houses are less than a quarter of an hour's walk apart. The book was written on personal initiative and was published by the author at his own expense. The whole of the first edition has been sold and a second has been printed. It is a creditable piece of work.
62. **Molina ; Arcadio G.** *La Rosa del Amor.* The Rose of Love. San Blas-Tehuantepec: 1894. 12°. pp. 12. The author says: "It contains eight lessons of love phrases in Spanish and Zapotec for lovers." I know no more curious native Indian book. It was published and sold by the author, and was intended for actual use.
63. **Olivares ; Sebastian.** *Catecismo zapichu Catamba Española Tarasco hymbo S. O.* Catechism translated from Spanish into Tarascan by S. O. Mexico: 1891. 16°. (Leon.)
64. **Palacios ; Casiano.** *Catecismo de la Doctrina Cristiana escrito en lengua Mixteca.* Catechism of the Christian Doctrine written in the Mixtec language. Oaxaca: 1896. 24°. pp. 23. The standard work upon the ancient Mixtec was written at Teposcolula by Antonio de los Reyes and printed in Mexico in 1593. In that same town, in 1896, the cura, Casiano Palacios, himself an Indian, speaking Mixtec in his ten churches, wrote this little catechism. He knew nothing of the book of Reyes or its historical interest, but labored at his translation as a means of saving souls. Three centuries and more separate these workers in that mountain town.
65. **Palafox ; Juan de.** *Manual para administrar los Santos Sacramentos.* Manual for the administration of the holy sacraments. Puebla: 1864. 4°. pp. 451, and index. Leon says that this work is in Latin, Spanish, and Aztec, and that it is little known to bibliographers.
66. **Palma ; Miguel T.** *Gramatica de la lengua Azteca ó Mexicana.* Grammar of the Aztec or Mexican language. Puebla: 1886. 8°. pp. 126. Miguel T. Palma was a

full-blood Indian, whose mother-tongue was Aztec. He was highly respected in Puebla, where he practiced law and taught Aztec in the state normal school and Latin in the state college. This grammar is an excellent work — clear, exact, and comprehensive.

67. **Palma; Miguel T.** *Constitución de los E. U. Mexicanos . . . traducida al idioma Azteca ó Mexicano.* Constitution of the United States of Mexico . . . translated into the Aztec or Mexican language. Puebla: 1888. 8°. pp. 59. The Spanish original and Aztec translation are on opposite pages.

68. **Palma; Miguel T.** *Catecismo de la Doctrina Cristiana, por el Padre Geronimo de Ripalda, traducido al idioma Mexicano.* Catechism of the Christian Doctrine by Father Geronimo de Ripalda, translated into the Aztec language. Puebla: 1886. 16°. pp. 114. This catechism is popular and is much sold.



MIGUEL T. PALMA

69. **Paredes; Ignacio de.** *Catecismo de la Doctrina Cristiana en Mexicano.* Catechism of the Christian Doctrine in Aztec. Reprinted by order of the bishop of Chilapa. Mexico: 1878. 12°. Paredes translated Ripalda's catechism in 1758. His translation was reprinted in 1809. In 1878, one hundred and twenty years after its first appearance, this new edition was published. (Leon.)
70. **Promesas de Nuestro Señor á la B. Margarita Alacoque:** translated into Aztec. Promises of Our Lord to Margarita Alacoque. Zamora: 1887. 12°. 1 leaf. (Leon.)
71. **Promesas de Nuestro Señor á la B. Margarita Alacoque:** translated into Tarascan. Promises of Our Lord to Margarita Alacoque. Zamora: 1887. 12°. 1 leaf. (Leon.)
72. **Quiroz Yolcecel; Bernardino de Jesus.** *La Enseñanza*

- Nahuatl*. Nahuatl instruction. Mexico: 1889. 4°. pp. 18. Written by an Aztec Indian living at the village of Tepoztlan. The preface, addressed to Dr. Peñafiel, in Spanish is a good example of the flowery style natural to the Aztec. This book was to have been followed by a second part, but I think this has not been published.
73. **Rosales y Malpica; Francisco**. *Gramática teórica-práctica de la lengua Mexicana*. Theoretico-practical grammar of the Aztec language. Puebla: 1873. 4°. pp. 144. (Leon.)
74. **Valeriano; Antonio**. *El milagro de la Virgen del Tepeyac*. The miracle of the Virgin of Tepeyac. Puebla: 1895. 16°. pp. 65. The author of this account of the miraculous appearance at Tepeyac (now Guadalupe) was an Indian of Atzacapotzalco. He was one of the first students at the College of Santiago Tlatelolco, and in 1554 was reader in that institution. He was for thirty-five years "governor of the Indians" of the City of Mexico. He died in 1605. His article has been printed several times in other works, but not before separately. In 1895, at the revival of the Guadalupan controversy, connected with the crowning of the Virgin at Guadalupe, this was printed, through the interest of Bishop Vera of Cuernavaca. The original Aztec and the Spanish translation are printed on opposite pages.
75. **Yacuic Iyec Tenotzaltzin** in *Jesu Christo quenami oquimo ihcuilhili in San Lucas*. Translation of the gospel of St. Luke into Aztec. Mexico: 1889. 16°. pp. 139. Referred to in No. 56. Published by the Methodist Episcopal Press in the City of Mexico. For some reason verses 4 and 5 in chapter xiii are omitted.

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